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20 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
21 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

22 Jimmy Eason Jr.,

23 Plaintiff,

24 v.

25 Clarity Services, Inc. et al,

26 Defendants.

Case No.: 2:22-cv-01387-JCM-NJK

**Motion for default judgment against
North Star Finance, LLC and for
attorney's fees and costs**

27 Jimmy Eason Jr. (hereinafter "Plaintiff"), by and through counsel, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(b), respectfully moves the Court for entry of a default judgment against North Star Finance, LLC ("Defendant"). This motion is

1 supported by the memorandum of points and authorities, by the accompanying
2 declarations, and by the papers and pleadings on file in this action, and by any oral
3 argument that this Court may allow.

4 **Memorandum of Points and Authorities**

5 **I. Introduction**

6 This is an action based on Defendant's violations of the Fair Credit
7 Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1681 et seq. ("FCRA"). In enacting the Act, Congress
8 found the banking system is dependent on fair and accurate credit reporting.
9 Inaccurate credit reports directly impair the efficiency of the banking system, and
10 unfair credit reporting methods undermine the public confidence, which is essential
11 to the continued functioning of the banking system. The FCRA promotes
12 efficiency in the banking system, and protect consumer privacy. The FCRA seeks
13 to ensure consumer reporting agencies exercise their grave responsibilities with
14 fairness, impartiality, and a respect for the consumer's right to privacy because
15 consumer reporting agencies have assumed such a vital role in assembling and
16 evaluating consumer credit and other information on consumers. The FCRA also
17 imposes duties on the sources that provide credit information to credit reporting
18 agencies, called "furnishers."

19 Through the FCRA, Congress struck a balance between the credit industry's
20 desire to base credit decisions on accurate information, and consumers' substantive
21 right to protection from damage to reputation and the emotional distress that
22 naturally follows from inaccurate reporting about a consumer. The FCRA provides
23 for statutory damages between \$100 and \$1,000. 15 U.S.C. § 1681n (for willful
24 violations, "any actual damages sustained by the consumer as a result of the failure
25 or damages of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000").

26 Plaintiff seeks the maximum statutory damages, \$1,000, plus reasonable
27 costs of \$667.00 and attorney's fees of \$2,507.50, totaling \$4,174.50.

1 **II. Facts**

2 The Complaint alleges that on or about September 9, 2021, Defendant
 3 inaccurately reported that Plaintiff's account had a charge-off status of \$1,221,
 4 despite the account having been discharged through Plaintiff's chapter 13
 5 bankruptcy. See Compl., ECF No. 1, ¶ 85. Plaintiff's chapter 13 plan was
 6 confirmed and she made all payments required under the terms of the plan. *Id.* at ¶¶
 7 19-21. Plaintiff received a discharge on February 9, 2021. *Id.* at ¶¶ 25, 85.

8 A confirmed plan constitutes a new contract between the debtor and
 9 creditors and a creditor's rights are defined by the confirmed plan. Consequently, a
 10 pre-petition claim provided for in a confirmed plan is no longer a pre-petition
 11 claim. The claim is a right to payment arising from the confirmed plan. *Padilla v.*
 12 *Wells Fargo Home Mortg., Inc. (In re Padilla)*, 379 B.R. 643, 649, 2007 Bankr.
 13 LEXIS 2655, *1 (Bankr. S.D. Tex. 2007).

14 On November 1, 2021, Plaintiff disputed the inaccurately reported
 15 information. ECF No. 1, ¶ 85. Under the FCRA, Defendant was required to
 16 conduct an investigation and correct any inaccuracies. Plaintiff never received any
 17 notification that Defendant investigated and reinvestigated Plaintiff's dispute, as
 18 required under 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(6). *Id.* at ¶ 89.

19 A reasonable investigation by Defendant would have indicated that it was
 20 reporting disputed information inaccurately. Defendant failed to review all relevant
 21 information provided by Plaintiff in her dispute, as required by and in violation of
 22 15 U.S.C. § 1681i and 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b), respectively.

23 Plaintiff initiated this action on August 25, 2022. See *generally* Compl., ECF
 24 No. 1. Defendant was served on September 30, 2022, but failed to appear in this
 25 action See Proof of Service, ECF No. 22. A default was entered on January 5,
 26 2023. ECF No. 27. Plaintiff now moves this Court for an award of statutory
 27 damages and reasonable attorney's fees and costs as mandated pursuant to 15

1 U.S.C. §§ 1681o and 1681n.

2 **III. Legal Standard**

3 Rule 55(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure permits a default
 4 judgment following the entry of default by the clerk under Rule 55(a). When the
 5 requested relief is anything other than a sum certain or a sum that can be made
 6 certain by computation, the party must apply to the court for a default judgment
 7 after entry of default. Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b)(1)-(2). The choice as to whether a
 8 default judgment should be entered lies within the discretion of the trial court. *See*
 9 *Aldabe v. Aldabe*, 616 F.2d 1089, 1092 (9th Cir. 1980). The Ninth Circuit has
 10 determined that a district court should look at seven discretionary factors before
 11 rendering a decision on a motion seeking a default judgment. *See Eitel v. McCool*,
 12 782 F.2d 1470, 1471-72 (9th Cir. 1986). These factors are:

- 13 (1) the possibility of prejudice to the plaintiff;
- 14 (2) the merits of the plaintiff's substantive claim;
- 15 (3) the sufficiency of the complaint;
- 16 (4) the sum of money at stake in the action;
- 17 (5) the possibility of a dispute concerning material facts;
- 18 (6) whether the default was due to excusable neglect; and
- 19 (7) the strong policy underlying the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure
- 20 favoring decisions on the merits. *Id.*

21 Once the clerk enters a default, the well-pleaded factual allegations of the
 22 complaint are taken as true, except for those allegations relating to damages.

23 *Televideo Sys., Inc. v. Heidenthal*, 826 F.2d 915, 917-18 (9th Cir. 1987). The
 24 plaintiff is required to prove all damages sought in the complaint, and those
 25 damages may not "differ in kind from, or exceed in amount, what is demanded in
 26 the pleadings." Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(c). If sufficiently documented and detailed,
 27 damages claims may be fixed by an accounting, declarations, or affidavits. *See*

1 *James v. Frame*, 6 F.3d 307, 310 (5th Cir. 1993).

2 **IV. Argument**

3 Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court grant this motion because (1)
4 judgment should be entered in Plaintiff's favor, (2) Plaintiff should be awarded
5 \$1,000 in statutory damages and (3) Plaintiff should be awarded \$667.00 in costs
6 and \$2,507.50 in reasonable fees.

7 **A. Judgment should be entered in Plaintiff's favor, after considering** 8 **the *Eitel* factors**

9 As detailed in the complaint, Defendant was reporting that Plaintiff's
10 account had a "charge-off" status of \$1,221 in September 2021. ECF No. 1, ¶ 85.
11 This was inaccurate because the account was included in Plaintiff's bankruptcy and
12 Plaintiff received a discharge in February 2021. *Id.*

13 An analysis of the *Eitel* factors confirms the default judgment should be
14 entered in this case.

15 **1. Plaintiff will suffer prejudice in the absence of a default judgment.**

16 Plaintiff will suffer prejudice if judgment is not entered. The first *Eitel* factor
17 considers whether a plaintiff will suffer prejudice if a default judgment is not
18 entered. *See PepsiCo, Inc. v. California Sec. Cans*, 238 F. Supp. 2d 1172, 1177
19 (C.D. Cal. 2002).

20 Here, Defendant was made aware of its infringing conduct when it was
21 personally served with the Summons and Complaint but failed to appear and
22 defend this action. In the absence of a default judgment, Plaintiff will be prejudiced
23 by being denied the relief afforded by the FCRA. Because Plaintiff will not be able
24 to litigate the claims on the merits to conclusion, Plaintiff will be prejudiced if no
25 judgment is entered.

26 This factor, therefore, weighs strongly in favor of the entry of a default
27 judgment.

1 **2. The complaint states a *prima facie* claim for violations of the FCRA**
 2 **by Defendant**

3 The second and third *Eitel* factors favor default judgment where the
 4 complaint sufficiently states a claim for relief under the “liberal pleading standards
 5 embodied in Rule 8” of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 8;
 6 *Danning v. Lavine*, 572 F.2d 1386, 1389 (9th Cir. 1978).

7 Here, as discussed, the complaint alleges that Defendant violated the FCRA
 8 by inaccurately reporting that Plaintiff’s account had a charge-off status of \$1,221
 9 even though the account was discharged in Plaintiff’s bankruptcy. ECF No. 1, ¶ 85.
 10 The complaint also alleges that Defendant violated the FCRA by failing to
 11 investigate and correct the inaccurate information following Plaintiff’s dispute. See
 12 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b) (1)(D) (“if the investigation finds that the information is
 13 incomplete or inaccurate ...”); *Id.* at ¶ 95.

14 Accordingly, Plaintiff alleged a *prima facie* claim for violations of the FCRA
 15 and the second and third *Eitel* factors favor default judgment.

16 **3. The amount of money at stake in relation to defendants’ conduct**

17 Plaintiff is asking for a reasonable amount in relation to Defendant’s
 18 conduct. Under the fourth *Eitel* factor, the court considers “the amount of money at
 19 stake in relation to the seriousness of [the] Defendants’ conduct.” *PepsiCo*, 238 F.
 20 Supp. 2d at 1176. “If the sum of money at issue is reasonably proportionate to the
 21 harm caused by the defendant’s actions, then default judgment is warranted.”
 22 *Landstar Ranger, Inc. v. Parth Enters.*, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 79914, at 10-11
 23 (C.D. Cal. July 19, 2010).

24 Plaintiff only seeks statutory damages of \$1,000, which is relatively low
 25 compared to Defendant’s willful violations of the FCRA and refusal to appear in
 26 this action. Thus, the fourth *Eitel* factor weighs in favor of default judgment.
 27

4. There is no factual dispute precluding entry of a default judgment

The fifth *Eitel* factor considers the possibility of dispute as to any material facts in the case. *PepsiCo*, 238 F. Supp. 2d at 1177. As noted above, upon entry of default, all factual allegations of the complaint, except those relating to the amount of damages, are taken as true. *TeleVideo Systems*, 826 F.2d at 917-918; *Geddes v. United Fin. Group*, 559 F.2d 557, 560 (9th Cir. 1977); *O'Brien*, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 101941, at *13 (“Once the court clerk enters a default, the well-pleaded factual allegations of the complaint are taken as true, except for those allegations relating to damages.”).

Here, given the sufficiency of the complaint and the fact that Plaintiff’s allegations must be accepted as true, there can be no dispute of material fact that would preclude default judgment. Therefore, this factor weighs in favor of entering a default judgment.

5. Defendant's failure to defend was not the result of excusable neglect

The sixth *Eitel* factor considers the possibility that the default resulted from excusable neglect. A defendant’s conduct is culpable, rather than excusable, if the defendant received actual or constructive notice of the filing of the action and failed to answer. *Meadows v. Dominican Republic*, 817 F.2d 517, 521 (9th Cir. 1987).

Here, Defendant had actual notice of this litigation from the outset. Defendant was properly served with the summons and complaint in this action but refused to appear to defend this matter. Consequently, Defendant’s default was not a product of excusable neglect, and this factor weighs in favor of entering a default judgment.

6. The public policy favoring decisions on the merit.

The seventh *Eitel* factor considers the public policy that “[c]ases should be decided upon their merits whenever reasonably possible.” *Eitel*, 782 F.2d at 1472.

1 While this public policy generally favors a decision on the merits, a default
2 judgment is appropriate where a defendant deliberately neglects to wage a defense,
3 as is the case here.

4 Further, when considered alongside the other *Eitel* factors, the public policy
5 favoring judicial economy weighs in favor of default judgment. See *O'Brien*, 2010
6 WL 3636171 (D. Nev. Sept. 9, 2010), at *6 (stating that the Court was “compelled”
7 to enter default judgment “in the interest of judicial efficiency”).

8 Under these circumstances, a default judgment is entirely appropriate despite
9 the public policy favoring the resolution of disputes on the merits.

10 **B. Plaintiff should be awarded \$1,000 in statutory damages**

11 Plaintiff requests a judgment of statutory damages in the amount of \$1,000
12 for Defendant’s violation of the FCRA. 15 U.S.C. § 1681n; e.g. *Perrigo v.*
13 *Premium Asset Servs.*, No. 2:14-cv-01052-GMN-PAL, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS
14 99038, at *24 (D. Nev. June 8, 2015) (awarding \$1,000, the maximum statutory
15 damages, as default judgment in FDCPA action). Courts routinely award plaintiffs
16 these statutory damages on a motion for default judgment. *Id.*

17 Given Defendant’s willful violation of the FCRA, this amount is reasonably
18 proportionate to the harm caused by Defendant. This amount is also necessary to
19 deter and discourage others from engaging in similar illegal conduct.

20 **C. Plaintiff should be awarded \$667.00 in costs and \$2,507.50 in**
21 **reasonable attorney’s fees**

22 An award of costs and attorney’s fees to a successful Plaintiff is mandated
23 by the FCRA. 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681n(a)(3) (willful violations); 1681o(a)(2)
24 (negligent violations); e.g., *Mott v. Trinity Fin. Servs.*, No. 2:17-cv-01754-RFB-
25 EJY, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 90644, at *8 (D. Nev. May 22, 2020). The fee shifting
26 provision in the statute allows individual consumers, who are usually unable to
27 fund federal litigation, to enforce their rights under the FCRA. Without the ability

1 to recoup their costs and reasonable fees, consumers could not bring these actions
2 and creditors would have no incentive to abide by the FCRA.

3 The requested fees are reasonable under a lodestar analysis. Under the
4 lodestar formula, reasonable attorney's fees are calculated by multiplying "the
5 number of hours reasonably expended on the litigation" by "a reasonable hourly
6 rate." *Johnson v. Wells Fargo Home Mortg.*, 2011 WL 3651873 (D. Nev., August
7 17, 2011) (quoting *Hensley v. Eckerhart*, 461 U.S. 424 (1983)). The fees "may be
8 adjusted based on an evaluation of the factors articulated in *Kerr v. Screen Extras*
9 *Guild, Inc.*, 526 F.2d 67, 70 (9th Cir. 1975), which have not been subsumed in the
10 lodestar calculation." *Id.* The party seeking attorney's fees bears the burden of
11 showing that the requested hourly rates and the hours claimed are reasonable.
12 *Widrig v. Apfel*, 140 F.3d 1207, 1209-10 (9th Cir. 1998).

13 **1. The amount of hours worked are reasonable**

14 Plaintiff is entitled to \$2,507.50 in reasonable attorney's fees associated with
15 prosecuting this case.¹ This amount for attorney's fees is reasonable under the
16 lodestar calculation of multiplying the number of hours reasonably spent by a
17 reasonable hourly rate. *Shuette v. Beazer Homes Holding Corp.*, 121 Nev. 837, 864
18 (Nev. 2005) (quoting *Herbst v. Humana Health Ins. of Nevada*, 105 Nev. 586, 590
19 (1989). Here, both (a) the number of hours and (b) the hourly rate are reasonable.

20 Person	Rate	Hours	Total
21 Michael Kind	\$425	5.9	\$2,507.50

22 Kind Dec. ¶ 34, All work submitted for compensation was reasonably expended on
23 behalf of Plaintiff. *Id.* The time expended drafting, filing, and reviewing the
24 Complaint was reasonable. Although Defendant's conduct was egregious and

25 ¹ Plaintiff properly requests attorneys fees for work done in connection with this motion. "[T]ime spent in
26 establishing the entitlement to and amount of [attorney's fees] is compensable." *In re Nucorp Energy, Inc.*,
27 764 F.2d 655, 659–660 (9th Cir.1985). Plaintiff's submissions includes time spent preparing this motion.
If additional time is required after filing this motion, Plaintiff will submit a supplemental declaration.

1 Plaintiff desires her “day in court,” Defendant failed to appear and Plaintiff is
 2 forced to seek a default judgment. The time expended to draft this motion was
 3 caused by Defendant’s failure to appear or defend this matter.

4 **2. Plaintiff’s counsel’s hourly rate is reasonable**

5 Counsel’s hourly rate is reasonable. In assessing the reasonableness of an
 6 attorney’s hourly rate, courts consider whether the claimed rate is “in line with
 7 those prevailing in the community for similar services by lawyers of reasonably
 8 comparable skill, experience and reputation.” *Blum v. Stevenson*, 465 U.S. 886,
 9 895, n.11 (1994); see also *Davis v. City and County of San Francisco*, 976 F.3d
 10 1536, 1546 (9th Cir. 1992); *Serrano v. Unruh*, 32 Cal. 3d 621, 643 (1982). To
 11 determine a reasonable hourly rate, courts look to the “prevailing market rates in
 12 the relevant community.” *Christensen v. Stevedoring Serv. of America*, 557 F.3d
 13 1049, 1053 (9th Cir. 2009) (internal quotation omitted).

14 Counsel here is experienced, highly regarded members of the bar with
 15 extensive expertise in the area of consumer matter, consumer class actions and
 16 complex litigation involving consumer claims like those at issue in this case. *See*
 17 *Kind Dec.*, ¶¶ 8-36; U.S. Consumer Law Attorney Fee Survey Report, 2015-2016,
 18 Ex. 3, p. 281 (showing median attorney rate for consumer lawyers in Las Vegas is
 19 \$450.00 per hour).

20 Mr. Kind received his law degree from Cornell Law School in New York in
 21 2015. *Id.* He has been successful in numerous consumer cases for his clients,
 22 including taking numerous pro bono consumer matters. *Id.* For his efforts, he was
 23 recently awarded the Vince Consul Memorial Award by Legal Aid of Southern
 24 Nevada, as well as received numerous congressional and senatorial recognitions.
 25 *Id.* He has been lead counsel in numerous consumer actions in Nevada in both state
 26 and federal court. *Id.* Since admission to the bar, Mr. Kind has been engaged
 27

1 exclusively in consumer litigation under the deceptive trade practices act, FDCPA,
 2 FCRA, TCPA and other State consumer statutes. *Id.* Mr. Kind's firm, Kind Law,
 3 has handled hundreds of consumer cases. *Id.* In light of Mr. Kind's and his firm's
 4 credentials, the Court should find that Mr. Kind reasonably hourly rate in this
 5 matter is \$425 per hour.

6 Moreover, before founding Kind Law, Mr. Kind worked directly with
 7 Kazerouni Law Group, a firm that specializes in consumer claims and have
 8 litigated and won substantial awards on behalf of consumers. *Id.*; *see also*
 9 *Dowlatsahi v. McIlhenny Co.*, No. 30-2017-00911222-CU-NP-CXC (Cal. Sup.
 10 Ct., Oct. 10, 2018) (approving Kazerouni partner for \$675 per hour in a consumer
 11 action); *Ayala, et al, v. Triplepulse, Inc. dba Trubrain*, No. BC655048 (Cal. Sup.
 12 Ct., Nov. 13, 2018) (approved at \$675 per hour); *see also Anderson v. Phoenix Fin.*
 13 *Servs.*, No. BCV-16-101385 (Cal. Sup. Ct., Jul. 23, 2018); *Calderon v. Wolf Firm,*
 14 *Inc.*, No. 16-1266-JLS (KESx), 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 159435, at *17 (C.D. Cal.
 15 Sep. 18, 2018).

16 The requested billing rate is far less than the normal range of fees charged by
 17 firms in the Ninth Circuit for partner work. *See Hartless v. Clorox Co.*, 273 F.R.D.
 18 630, 643-44 (S.D. Cal. 2011), *aff'd in part*, 473 F. Appx. 716 (9th Cir. 2012)
 19 (approving hourly rates of \$675-795 for partners, up to \$410 for associates, and up
 20 to \$345 for paralegals); *see also POM Wonderful, LLC v. Purely Juice, Inc.*, 2008
 21 WL 4351842 at *4 (C.D. Cal) (finding partner rates of \$475 to \$750 and associate
 22 rates of \$275 to \$425 reasonable); *Shames v. Hertz Corp.*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS
 23 158577, *60 (S.D. Cal. Nov. 5, 2012) (“[t]he National Law Journal data reveals
 24 that rates at six national defense firms with San Diego offices averaged between
 25 \$550 and \$747 per hour for partners and \$346 and \$508 per hour for associates.”);
 26 *Rutti v. Lojack Corp.*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 107677, 19 Wage & Hour Cas. 2d
 27 (BNA) 938, 2012 WL 3151077 (C.D. Cal. July 31, 2012) (approving hourly rates

1 of \$650 and \$750 in FLRA class action).

2 Even in 2014—over six years ago—it was established that the reasonable
 3 rate for attorneys in Las Vegas was in the range of \$350.00 to \$600.00 per hour.
 4 *Aventine-Tramonti Homeowners Ass'n v. Vanguard Piping Sys.*, 2014 Nev. Dist.
 5 LEXIS 10, *9 (8th Jud. Dist. Nev. Jan 17, 2014) (JOHNSON, J.) (finding that “it is
 6 this Court’s experience that [\$200 per hour] is extremely low”); *Liberty Media*
 7 *Holdings, LLC v. FF Magnat Ltd.*, No. 2:12-cv-01057-GMN-RJJ, 2012 U.S. Dist.
 8 LEXIS 124808, at *14 (D. Nev. Sep. 4, 2012) (recognizing “\$400-\$500 per hour
 9 for partners . . . \$325 per hour for associate attorneys” was “reasonable rates in the
 10 Las Vegas legal market”); *United States ex rel. Cretney-Tsosit v. Creekside*
 11 *Hospice II, LLC*, No. 2:13-cv-00167-APG-PAL, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 157961, at
 12 *7 (D. Nev. Sep. 17, 2018) (approving rates between \$300 and \$600); *accord*
 13 *Eleanora J. Dietlein Trust v. Am. Home Mortg. Inv. Corp.*, No. 3:11-CV-0719-LRH
 14 (VPC), 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2768, 2015 WL 132644, at *1 (D. Nev. Jan. 9,
 15 2015) (hourly rates ranging from \$425 to \$250 were reasonable based on
 16 prevailing market rates for legal service in this community).

17 Michael Kind has significant experience in litigating consumer actions,
 18 which justifies his hourly rate of \$425. See Kind Dec., ¶¶ 3-36. Mr. Kind is
 19 experienced in litigating exclusively consumer cases, including class actions. *Id.*
 20 Mr. Kind has previously been approved for his requested rate of \$425 by a Nevada
 21 State court District Judge in *McLemore v. Fast & Fair Buyer, LLC, et al*, No. A-19-
 22 804048-Claimant (8th Jud. Dist. Ct., Feb. 17, 2021) (“Counsel’s requested hourly
 23 rate [\$425] is also reasonable and within the range of reasonable rates awarded in
 24 Las Vegas”). Mr. Kind has been previously approved by a Nevada federal judge for
 25 \$375 per hour. *Id.* at ¶ 29; *Mcquire v. Allergro Acceptance Corp.*, No. 2:18-cv-
 26 01635-MMD-VCF (Jun. 22, 2020) (case filed in 2018) (finding the rate reasonable
 27 “based on his extensive experience in consumer finance litigation.”); *see also Moye*

1 *v. Halsted Financial Services, LLC*, No. 2:14-cv-01339-JAD-VCF (D. Nev. 2016);
 2 *Robbins v. USA Auto*, No. A-17-754436-C (8th Jud. Dist. Nev., May 2018);
 3 *Khoury v. Wynn Resorts, Ltd*, No. A-18-773073-C (8th Jud. Dist. Nev.); *Smith v.*
 4 *One Nev. Credit Union*, No. 2:16-cv-02156-GMN-NJK (D. Nev. March 2019)
 5 (approving Kind as class counsel); see also Kind Dec., ¶¶ 3-28; United States
 6 Consumer Law, Attorney Fee Survey Report 2015-2016, p. 281, Kind Dec., Ex. 3
 7 (showing \$450 per hour as the median rate for all consumer attorneys in the Las
 8 Vegas area). As such, Plaintiff’s counsel’s requested rates is reasonable.

9 Therefore, counsel’s hourly rate and combined lodestar of \$2,507.50 is
 10 reasonable.

11 **3. No guaranteed payment**

12 Another factor to consider is that counsel took this case on a contingent
 13 basis. Consumer attorneys, unlike defense counsel, only receive compensation in
 14 the event that the consumer prevails. The Ninth Circuit stated in *Camacho*, 523 F.
 15 3d at 978, that “[t]he FDCPA’s statutory language makes an award of fees
 16 mandatory. The reason for mandatory fees is that Congress chose a ‘private
 17 attorney general’ approach to assume enforcement of the FDCPA. *See also Harper*
 18 *v. Law Office of Harris & Zide LLP*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 37367, at *17 (N.D.
 19 Cal. Mar. 15, 2017) (“[D]istrict courts must calculate damages using the lodestar
 20 method in FDCPA cases because ‘for Congress’s private attorney general approach
 21 to succeed in the context of FDCPA cases, attorney fees must not hinge on a
 22 percentage of actual damages awarded.’”).

23 *Tolentino v. Friedman* also noted Congress’s intent to allow an individual
 24 plaintiff the ability to pursue an action where the burden of costs and fees would
 25 otherwise economically preclude this type of rights enforcement. 46 F.3d 645, 652
 26 (7th Cir. 1995). “Unlike most private tort litigants, a plaintiff who brings an
 27 FDCPA action seeks to vindicate important rights that cannot be valued solely in

1 monetary terms and Congress has determined that the public as a whole has an
 2 interest in the vindication of the statutory rights.” *Id.* (emphasis added); *Savage v.*
 3 *NIC, Inc.*, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 60311, at *15-16 (D. Ariz. June 8, 2010).

4 In other words, in private attorneys general actions, such as the FCRA or
 5 FDCPA and similar consumer cases, the potential for recovery is not clear at the
 6 time the litigation is commenced unlike in personal injury actions. Additionally,
 7 the amount in controversy is usually too small to induce an attorney to commence
 8 litigation on a percentage contingency. Accordingly, “the purpose of the statutory
 9 fee award is to benefit the plaintiff by allowing the consumer to obtain counsel in
 10 order to pursue redress for relatively small claims.” *Id.* By providing the private
 11 bar with incentive to involve itself in consumer litigation through fee-shifting, the
 12 government is relieved of the costs of protecting consumers while ensuring that
 13 consumers may still avail themselves of their statutory rights through skilled,
 14 zealous advocates. A different result would create a deterrent for private attorneys
 15 to pursue an action for which Congress has so emphatically dictated the
 16 importance. This factor also favors an award as requested.

17 **4. No adjustments to the Lodestar is needed**

18 It is not unusual in consumer protection actions for awards of fees to eclipse
 19 the amount of damages. *See, e.g. Edwards v. Nat. Bus. Factors, Inc.*, 897 F.Supp.
 20 458 (D. Nev. 1995); *O’Quinn v. Recovery Partners, LLC*, 2011 WL 2976288 (M.D.
 21 Pa., June 27, 2011) (awarding \$500 in statutory damages and \$3,341.25 in
 22 attorney’s fees and costs); *Ford v. Consigned Debts & Collections, Inc.*, 2010 WL
 23 5392643 (D.N.J., Dec. 21, 2010) (awarding \$550 in statutory damages and
 24 \$4,075.00 in attorney’s fees and costs); *Romano v. Accelerated Receivables*, 2011
 25 WL 6091704 (W.D.N.Y. Dec. 7, 2011) (awarding \$500.00 in statutory damages
 26 and \$3,164.00 in attorney’s fees and costs). This result is also anticipated by the fee
 27 shifting provision of the FCRA, without which bringing an action under the act

1 would be out of reach for many consumers it seeks to protect.

2 **D. Plaintiff should be awarded \$667.00 in reasonable costs**

3 Plaintiff requests an award of costs and litigation expenses in addition to an
 4 award of attorneys' fees. Copying and postage have been awarded as costs. *Sousa*
 5 *v. Miguel*, 32 F.3d 1370, 1374 (9th Cir. 1994). Recoverable costs also include
 6 travel, photocopies, lodging, postage, telephone calls, and computerize research.
 7 *Libertad v. Sanchez*, 134 F. Supp. 2d 218, 236 (D.P.R. 2001). Cost may be
 8 recovered as provided for by statute, as well as 28 U.S.C. § 1920. See *Lathem v.*
 9 *Department of Children & Youth Servs.*, 172 F.3d 786, 794 (11th Cir. 1999).

10 Plaintiff seeks reimbursement of costs totaling \$667.00. Plaintiff's litigation
 11 expenses and costs are commensurate with those expenses, and are compensable as
 12 reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. See *Mota v. University of Texas Houston*
 13 *Health Science Center*, 261 F.3d 512, 529 (5th Cir. 2001).

14 **E. Compliance with LR 54-14(b)**

15 Pursuant to LR 54-14(b), Plaintiff hereby provides the following:

- 16 (1) A reasonable itemization and description of the work performed is attached
 17 Kind's declaration; Ex. 2.
 18 (2) An itemization of all costs sought to be charged is detailed in Kind's
 19 declaration, Ex. 1.
 20 (3) A brief summary of:

21 (A) The results obtained and the amount involved: Plaintiff successfully
 22 pleaded the claims and served Defendant and anticipates being awarded a
 23 default judgement.

24 (B) The time and labor required: not unusual; as discussed above and in
 25 accompanying declaration.

26 (C) The novelty and difficulty of the questions involved: The legal
 27

1 questions are not disputed in this matter since Defendant defaulted.

2 (D) The skill requisite to perform the legal service properly: Of the few
3 consumer law firms in Las Vegas, Plaintiff takes the position that to
4 succeed on an FCRA case takes a skilled, experienced and dedicated
5 consumer attorney.

6 (E) The preclusion of other employment by the attorney due to acceptance
7 of the case: Other than the time spent in obtaining the default judgment,
8 this is not otherwise applicable.

9 (F) The customary fee: The reasonableness of fees in consumer cases, such
10 as this, is discussed above at length.

11 (G) Whether the fee is fixed or contingent: Fees were contingent in this
12 case.

13 (H) The time limitations imposed by the client or the circumstances:
14 Nothing extraordinary in this case.

15 (I) The experience, reputation, and ability of the attorney(s): Counsel's
16 skill, reputations and ability are discussed above and in counsel's detailed
17 declarations. *See* Kind Dec.; Avalos Dec.

18 (J) The undesirability of the case, if any: The undesirability of the case is
19 discussed above. Few attorneys are willing to accept a case, especially on a
20 contingency fee where the only damages are difficult-to-quantify
21 emotional damages and a maximum of \$1,000 in statutory damages.

22 (K) The nature and length of the professional relationship with the client:
23 Kind Law was only hired to represent Plaintiff in this matter.

24 (L) Awards in similar cases: Discussed above.

25 (M) Any other information the court may request: Counsel will provide
26 any such additional information as the court may request.
27

1 **V. Conclusion**

2 Plaintiff's request is reasonable and the motion should be granted.
3 Defendant's violations of the FCRA warrants the monetary award requested herein,
4 including an award for statutory damages and reasonable fees and costs.

5 Accordingly, Plaintiff requests that this Court enter judgment in Plaintiff's
6 favor against Defendant in the amount of \$1,000.00 in damages plus \$2,507.50 for
7 attorney's fees, and \$667.00 in costs for a total award of \$4,174.50.

8 Dated: March 31, 2023.

9 Respectfully submitted,

10 **KIND LAW**

11 _____
12 /s/ Michael Kind
13 Michael Kind, Esq.
14 8860 South Maryland Parkway, Suite 106
15 Las Vegas, Nevada 89123
16 Attorney for Plaintiff Jimmy Eason Jr.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on March 31, 2023, the foregoing Motion was filed through this Court's electronic filing system.

Kind Law

/s/ Michael Kind

Michael Kind, Esq.

8860 South Maryland Parkway, Suite 106

Las Vegas, Nevada 89123

1 Michael Kind, Esq.
2 Nevada Bar No.: 13903
3 **KIND LAW**
4 8860 South Maryland Parkway, Suite 106
5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89123
6 (702) 337-2322
7 (702) 329-5881 (fax)
8 mk@kindlaw.com
9 *Counsel for Plaintiff Jimmy Eason Jr.*

10 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
11 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

12 Jimmy Eason Jr.,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 Clarity Services, Inc. et al,

16 Defendants.
17

Case No.: 2:22-cv-01387-JCM-NJK

Declaration of Jimmy Eason Jr.

18 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. I, Jimmy Eason Jr., hereby declare under penalty of
19 perjury, and pursuant under the laws of the United States of America, that the
20 following is true and correct.

- 21 1. I am the plaintiff in the above-captioned action. I have personal knowledge of
22 the facts set forth in this declaration, and could testify competently to them if
23 called upon to do so.
- 24 2. I filed this lawsuit against the defendant, North Star Finance, LLC, because
25 they failed and/or refused to correct the inaccurate reporting regarding payment
26 status of their tradeline.
- 27 3. I am trying to do what I can to get my credit and financial situation improved.

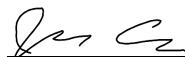
1 4. I have suffered from credit and emotional damages.

2 5. I have suffered undue stress, anxiety, nervousness, frustration, embarrassment,
3 and humiliation resulting in loss of sleep, inability to concentrate, headaches,
4 restlessness due to North Star Finance, LLC's failures to correct the errors in
5 my credit file.

6 6. I have encountered difficulty improving my financial situation by obtaining
7 new or favorable credit terms due to the incorrect reporting in my credit
8 report.

9 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of
10 America and the State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct to the best
11 of my knowledge.

12
13 Dated: March 29, 2023.

14
15 

16 Jimmy Eason Jr.
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1 Michael Kind, Esq.
2 Nevada Bar No.: 13903
3 **KIND LAW**
4 8860 South Maryland Parkway, Suite 106
5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89123
6 (702) 337-2322
7 (702) 329-5881 (fax)
8 mk@kindlaw.com
9 *Counsel for Plaintiff Jimmy Eason Jr.*

10 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
11 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

12 Jimmy Eason Jr.,

13
14 Plaintiff,

15 v.

16 Clarity Services, Inc. et al,

17 Defendants.
18

Case No.: 2:22-cv-01387-JCM-NJK

Declaration of Michael Kind

- 19 1. I, Michael Kind, hereby declare under penalty of perjury, and pursuant to the
20 laws of the State of Nevada, that the following is true and correct.
- 21 2. I am co-counsel of record for the plaintiff in the above-captioned action. I am
22 a member in good standing of the State Bar of Nevada. I am also licensed to
23 practice in this Court and have handled numerous consumer cases in state and
24 federal court. Except as otherwise noted, I have personal knowledge of the
25 facts set forth in this declaration, and could testify competently to them if
26 called upon to do so.
27

1 3. Since my admission to the State Bar of Nevada in 2015, I have been engaged
2 exclusively in the area of consumer rights litigation, primarily in the area of
3 helping clients with debt collection issues and deceptive trade practices,
4 including under NRS 598. I have worked almost exclusively in consumer
5 litigation, often involving elder abuse, the FDCPA, FCRA, TCPA, NRS 598,
6 and NRS 604A, and similar federal and Nevada consumer statutes, as well as
7 class action litigation.

8 4. I am the founding attorney of Kind Law which has an outstanding reputation
9 in Las Vegas for consumer protection litigation. I have extensive experience in
10 consumer class actions and other complex litigation, including numerous
11 deceptive trade practices cases. My firm has a reputation for aggressive,
12 successful prosecution of consumer actions.

13 5. After law school, I managed the Las Vegas office of Kazerouni Law Group,
14 which specializes in consumer protection litigation. I learned from attorneys
15 who worked for years in the area of consumer litigation.

16 6. I am writing this declaration in support of the motion for attorneys' fees and
17 costs in this case.

18 7. Based on my experience, and for all the reasons detailed herein, I believe that
19 the requested attorneys' fees and costs is fair and reasonable.

20 **Counsel's Experience**

21 8. I received my law degree from Cornell Law School in New York in 2015.

22 9. I am admitted to practice law before the courts of the State of Nevada, the
23 United States District Court for the District of Nevada and the Ninth Circuit
24 Court of Appeals.

25 10. I am also admitted to practice law in New York.

26 11. I have also litigated consumer cases in Texas and California on a pro hac vice.
27

- 1 12. I have been engaged almost exclusively in the area of consumer rights
2 litigation. I have volunteered hundreds of hours on pro bono cases, for clients
3 with consumer-related issues, including by taking cases through Legal Aid of
4 Southern Nevada and volunteering with its Ask-A-Lawyer programs.
- 5 13. In September 2021, I participated in the Partners In Pro Bono program in a
6 consumer protection case, in partnership with the Legal Aid of Southern
7 Nevada and Boyd Law School.
- 8 14. On September 2, 2021, I presented at the Nuts and Bolts of Mass Arbitrations
9 forum in Las Vegas on consumer cases.
- 10 15. On February 24, 2022, I presented at the Nuts and Bolts of Mass Arbitrations
11 forum in San Diego on consumer cases.
- 12 16. I was awarded the Rising Star distinction for 2021 by Super Lawyers, and
13 named, "Top Rated Consumer Law Attorney in Las Vegas."
- 14 17. I am the 2020 winner of Top Lawyer for Consumer Protection by Vegas Inc.
- 15 18. I was recently named as one of the "5 Best Consumer Protection Attorneys in
16 Las Vegas, NV" by Kev's Best.
- 17 19. I was awarded the 2020 100 Hours Club award through Legal Aid of Southern
18 Nevada.
- 19 20. I was selected to the Super Lawyers 2021, 2022, and 2023 Mountain States
20 Rising Stars lists.
- 21 21. I was nominated for the CBRB Best Businesses In America 2021
22 accreditation.
- 23 22. I was nominated for the 2017, 2019, and 2020 Top 100 Lawyers in Las Vegas
24 by My Vegas magazine.
- 25 23. I am listed as one of the three top consumer lawyers in Las Vegas by Three
26 Best Rated.
- 27 24. I was nominated for a 2020 Premier Lawyers of America membership.

- 1 25. I was awarded the 2018 Vince Consul Memorial Pro Bono Award through the
2 Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada for helping low-income Nevadans and
3 veterans with consumer-related legal issues.
- 4 26. I have been approved as class counsel in the following consumer cases:
5 a. *Smith v. One Nev. Credit Union*, No. 2:16-cv-02156-GMN-NJK (D. Nev.)
6 (final approval granted March 5, 2019);
7 b. *Khoury v. Wynn Resorts, Ltd*, No. A-18-773073-C (8th Jud. Dist. Nev.)
8 (final approval granted April 15, 2019); and
9 c. *Harris, et al v. Treasure Island*, No. A-18-773073-C (8th Jud. Dist. Nev.)
10 (final approval granted May 23, 2019).
- 11 27. I recently successfully represented my client in *Gonzalez v. Allied Collection*
12 *Services, Inc.*, No. 2:16-cv-02909-MMD-VCF (D. Nev. Nov. 2019) (summary
13 judgment awarded; jury trial on damages).
- 14 28. I successfully briefed a heavily litigated FCRA issue in *Riekki v. Bank of*
15 *America, et al*, No. 2:15-cv-2312-GMN-VCF (D. Nev.).
- 16 29. I assisted in briefing the appellate briefs before the Ninth Circuit in *Riekki v.*
17 *Bayview Financial Loan Servicing, et al*, No. 16-16438 (on appeal from No.
18 2:15-cv-02427-JCM-GWF (D. Nev.), an individual consumer case.
- 19 30. I successfully briefed consumer-related issues in *Hastings, et al, v. Triumph*
20 *Property Management Corporation*, No. 2:16-cv-00213-JAD-PAL (D. Nev.
21 Jan. 26, 2017) (Order denying motion to dismiss).
- 22 31. I have also litigated numerous consumer cases in Nevada state court. For
23 example, I successfully brought a complex Anti-SLAPP motion on behalf of
24 consumers in *Mehadi, et al, v. Las Vegas Luxury Motor Co.*, No. A-16-
25 739077-C (E.J.D.C. May 9, 2017).
- 26 32. On June 15, 2017, I argued before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in
27 *Elghasen v. RBS Computer, Inc., et al*, No. 15-16283 (9th Cir.) in an FCRA

consumer case involving issues of personal jurisdiction.

33. I argued before the Ninth Circuit on March 12, 2020, in the case *Gonzalez v. Allied Collection Services, Inc.*, No. 19-16813 (affirming summary judgment, remanding on issue of amount of fees).

34. I have litigated numerous consumer-related cases in Nevada. *E.g.*, *Whitlock-Allouche v. PlusFour, Inc.*, No. 2:17-cv-01656-RFB-VCF, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 151647 (D. Nev. Sep. 6, 2018) (surviving summary judgment in heavily litigated consumer case); *Bobo v. Clark Cty. Collection Serv., LLC*, No. 2:16-cv-02911-APG-CWH, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 48007 (D. Nev. Mar. 23, 2018) (surviving summary judgment in heavily litigated FDCPA case).

35. I successfully briefed consumer-related FDCPA issues in *Bright v. Bergstrom Law, Ltd.*, No. 2:17-cv-01971-JAD-VCF, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 119800 (D. Nev. July 18, 2018) (granting Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment).

36. I recently successfully represented my client in obtaining a \$467,000.00 default judgment in the consumer-protection case *McLemore v. Fast & Fair Buyer, LLC*, No. A-19-804048-C (8th Jud. Dist. Nev.).

37. The results of the cases mentioned herein are a direct result of the diligence and tenacity shown by both me and my law firm in successfully prosecuting complex consumer cases and class actions.

Reasonableness of Hourly Rate

38. I was approved in the following case for \$295 per hour: *Harris, et al v. Treasure Island*, No. A-18-772302-C (8th Jud. Dist. Nev. May 23, 2019).

39. I was approved in the following case for \$325 per hour: *Khoury v. Wynn Resorts, Ltd*, No. A-18-773073-C (8th Jud. Dist. Nev. Apr. 22, 2019).

40. I was approved in the following case for \$375 per hour: *Mcguire v. Allergro Acceptance Corp.*, No. 2:18-cv-01635-MMD-VCF (Jun. 22, 2020) (finding the rate reasonable "based on his extensive experience in consumer finance

litigation.”)

41. I was approved in the following case for \$425 per hour: *McLemore v. Fast & Fair Buyer, LLC*, No. A-19-804048-C (8th Jud. Dist. Nev. Sep. 27, 2021).

42. I was approved in the following case for \$425 per hour: *Grill v. DTFR LLC*, No. A-20-820319-C (8th Jud. Dist. Nev., Sep. 10, 2021).

43. I was approved for \$425 per hour in *Diaz v. Auto Center of Las Vegas, et al*, No. A-20-813306-C (8th Jud. Dist. Nev., Mar 9, 2022).

44. I was approved for \$425 per hour in *Lindsay Lanouette, Diana Ekins, and Kevin Dorman vs National Concealed Academy*, No. A-21-836086-C (8th Jud. Dist. Nev., June 23, 2022).

45. I was approved by the United States District Court, District of Nevada for \$425 per hour in *Eddington v. Coast to Coast Financial Solutions, Inc., et al*, No. 2:2020-cv-01999 (D. Nev July 8, 2022) (approving \$425 per hour as reasonable for “Michael Kind, as founding attorney of the law firm Kind Law and with extensive experience in consumer finance litigation”).

46. I was approved for \$425 per hour in *Carmen Nichols, et al v. Tactical Products*, No. A-21-836089-C (8th Jud. Dist. Nev., Oct. 12, 2022)

47. I was approved for \$425 per hour in *Lindsay Lanouette, et al. v. Extreme Holdings Mgmt. Group, et al.*, No. A-21-836095-C (8th Jud. Dist. Nev., Sep. 26, 2022)

48. I was recently approved for \$425 per hour in *Diana Ekins v. Trekfirst LLC*, No. CV21-01096 (2nd Jud. Dist. Nev., Dec 6, 2022)

49. I was also recently approved for \$425 per hour in *Lindsay Lanouette, et al. v. Extreme Holdings Mgmt. Group, et al.*, No. A-21-836095-C (8th Jud. Dist. Nev., Dec. 21, 2022)

50. I believe that my experience and years in practice are sufficient to justify my hourly billing rate in this case of \$425 per hour.

1 51. No fees for work of support staff or paralegals are being requested.

2 52. Also, I am filing as an exhibit the 2015-2016 United States Consumer Law
3 Attorney Fee Survey Report. This survey justifies my requested hourly rate.

4 53. Therefore, my experience taken with the current legal market rates and
5 previous orders are sufficient to justify my hourly rate of \$425 in this action.

6 **Attorneys Fees and Costs Incurred**

7 54. My firm incurred costs of \$667.00 as detailed in the bill of costs, attached as
8 **Exhibit 1**.

9 55. Attached as **Exhibit 2** is a summary of the tasks that I completed in the
10 prosecution of this case.

11 56. I worked at least 5.90 hours on this case at a rate of \$425 per hour.

12 57. My fees for legal services are thus \$2,507.50.

13 58. I have also reduced the total demand by not requesting additional fees for
14 staff, paralegals and others who worked on this case, in an effort to further
15 establish the reasonableness of Plaintiff's position.

16 **Exhibits**

17 59. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 1** is an accounting of the litigation expenses
18 incurred by Kind Law in this case.

19 60. Attached as **Exhibit 2** is a true and correct copy of a time sheet detailing my
20 attorneys' fees this case.

21 61. Attached as **Exhibit 3** is an excerpt from the 2015-2016 United States
22 Consumer Law Attorney Fee Survey Report.

23 ///

24 ///

25 ///

26

27

1 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of
2 America and the State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct to the
3 best of my knowledge.

4 Dated: March 31, 2023.

5 **KIND LAW**

6 /s/ Michael Kind

7 Michael Kind, Esq.

8 8860 South Maryland Parkway, Suite 106

9 Las Vegas, Nevada 89123

10 *Counsel for Plaintiff*

EXHIBIT 1

KIND LAW
8860 South Maryland Parkway, Suite 106
Las Vegas, Nevada 89123

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Expense Name	Amount	Expense Date	Sum of Amount
Service of process	\$265.00	Oct 2, 2022	\$265.00
Filing fee	\$402.00	Aug 25, 2022	\$402.00
Grand Total			\$667.00

EXHIBIT 2

KIND LAW
8860 South Maryland Parkway, Suite 106
Las Vegas, Nevada 89123

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Time entry Name	Date	Created By	Hours
worked on my declaration for motion for default judgment	March 20, 2023	Michael Kind	1.5
Reviewed / made edits to motion for default judgement	March 24, 2023	Michael Kind	2.6
Reviewed / approved complaint	Aug 23, 2022	Michael Kind	1.8
Total			5.9

EXHIBIT 3

KIND LAW
8860 South Maryland Parkway, Suite 106
Las Vegas, Nevada 89123

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UNITED STATES CONSUMER LAW

ATTORNEY FEE SURVEY REPORT

2015-2016



Ronald L. Burdge, Esq.

**United States Consumer Law
Attorney Fee Survey Report 2015-2016**

Survey Conducted By
and
Survey Report Authored By

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8250 Washington Village Drive
Dayton, OH 45458-1850
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March 13, 2018

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Nevada, Las Vegas

Firm Size	4.8
Median Years in Practice	12.0
Concentration of Practice in Consumer Law	100.0
Primary Practice Area	Consumer Law
Secondary Practice Area	General Practice
Last Time Rate Change Occurred (months)	13.2
Median Number of Paralegals in Firm	4.0
Average Paralegal Rate for All Paralegals	144
Average Attorney Rate for All Attorneys	420
25% Median Attorney Rate for All Attorneys	350
Median Attorney Rate for All Attorneys	450
75% Median Attorney Rate for All Attorneys	485
95% Median Attorney Rate for All Attorneys	500

Median Rate for Practice Areas

	Median
Attorneys Handling Bankruptcy Cases	450
Attorneys Handling Class Action Cases	450
Attorneys Handling Credit Rights Cases	450
Attorneys Handling Mortgage Cases	450
Attorneys Handling Vehicle Cases	450
Attorneys Handling TCPA Cases	450
Attorneys Handling Other Cases	450

Experience Variable Table

Years Practicing Consumer Law	Average Attorney Hourly Rate
<1	250
1-3	275
3-5	290
6-10	325
11-15	450
16-20	440
21-25	465
26-30	450
31-35	500
36-40	525
41+	500

Nevada, Reno - Carson City

Firm Size	4.8
Median Years in Practice	12.0
Concentration of Practice in Consumer Law	100.0
Primary Practice Area	Consumer Law
Secondary Practice Area	General Practice
Last Time Rate Change Occurred (months)	13.2
Median Number of Paralegals in Firm	4.0
Average Paralegal Rate for All Paralegals	144
Average Attorney Rate for All Attorneys	420
25% Median Attorney Rate for All Attorneys	350
Median Attorney Rate for All Attorneys	450
75% Median Attorney Rate for All Attorneys	485
95% Median Attorney Rate for All Attorneys	500

Median Rate for Practice Areas

	Median
Attorneys Handling Bankruptcy Cases	450
Attorneys Handling Class Action Cases	450
Attorneys Handling Credit Rights Cases	450
Attorneys Handling Mortgage Cases	450
Attorneys Handling Vehicle Cases	450
Attorneys Handling TCPA Cases	450
Attorneys Handling Other Cases	450

Experience Variable Table

Years Practicing Consumer Law	Average Attorney Hourly Rate
<1	250
1-3	275
3-5	290
6-10	325
11-15	450
16-20	440
21-25	465
26-30	450
31-35	500
36-40	525
41+	500